Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE 8 The Eleeping Beauty at

ATRE 2 a Foxy Grandpa-

IN HALL 3 Som Regist.

L. THEATRE 2 & The College Bawn.
THEATRE 512 Soldiers of Fortune.
THEATRE 8 Hall of Fame Winte

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:20—Our Stratesias and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30— PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET 1.30 to 10:30—Humbuy and Varieties and Varieties.

PROCTOR'S FILTY ENGHTH STREET-1.39 to 19:30Lend Mo Your Wife and Varieties.

REPUBLIC 8.15-As You Like It. VICTORIA S.IS French Opera Comique. WALLACK'S THEATRE S.20 A Gentleman of Franc

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New-Dork Daily Tribuna

MONDAY, MARCH 81, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British steamer Holyrood was sunk in collision with the British steamer Bernard Hall west of Fastnet Light, Ireland, in a dense fog: the crew of the Holyrood were rescued. — The steamer Lake Superior, with one thousand immigrants on board, went on a reef at St. John, N. B., and unsuccessful efforts were made to float her. — It is expected that the treaty of friendship between the United States and Spain will be signed on the return of Minister Storer to Madrid. — King Edward will give a cup to be raced for at the Cork international yacht races this year, it is hoped that the Meteor, Shamrock II and Columbia will be among the contestants. FOREIGN.—The British steamer Holyrovas sunk in collision with the British steam is hoped that the Meteor, Shamrock II and Columbia will be among the contestants. Acting President Schalisburger has, so far, been unable to get into touch with President Steyn and General De Wet in the proposed peace negotiations in South Africa. — The total British revenue for the year was £152.601.637, an increase of £12.613.315 over the preceding year, of which the income tax yielded £34.800.000. — The date of the French elections was fixed for April 27. — The foreign trade of Germany for £501 shows a decrease in the total exports and imports, but a marked increase in the imports from the United States. — Minding concessions granted by the Chinese government to foreigners are regarded as prohibitive. — The North German Lloyd Steamship Company directors voted for an increase of £10.000. ectors voted for an increase of 10,000.

pany directors voted for an increase of 10,000,000 marks capital.

DOMESTIC.—Joseph Potter, LL.D., a member of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, died yesterday in Whitehall, N. Y.—Guthrie, Okla., had a \$550,000 fire.—The steamer Indian went ashore on Sow and Piss Ledge, of Cuttyhunk Island, Massachusetts, and life savers took off her crew and passengers.

A windstorm in Pittsburg damaged many buildings and seriously injured several persons.

A fire in the Pike Opera House, in Chrimati, caused a heavy loss, and a panic was narrowly averted.—The Oleomargarine and the Chinese Exclusion bills will be discussed in the Senate this week; in the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill will be called up to-day, James R. Garfield has accepted the place of Civil Service Commissioner made vacant by the resignation of William A. Rodenberg.—The quarterly bulletin of the Labor Department at Albany showed more work and higher wages in the factories of this State than for the corresponding period of 1900.

CITY.—The steamer Pretoria, which sailed

sponding period of 1300.

CITY.—The steamer Pretoria, which sailed from here on Saturday for Bermuda, returned to Quarantine with a fire in her hold; her passengers had been transferred to the Noordland, which returned here with them. — Easter was a bright spring day and the churches were thronged. — Women crawled through a window and walked a narrow plank to set into St. dow and walked a narrow plank to get into St Patrick's Cathedral while the Easter service drivers were arrested for violating the speed law. — The crossing of electric and Western Union telegraph cables under an elevated road station resulted in a fire and shut off com-munication with the West on Western Union ires for fifteen minutes. —— The bodies und in Corlears Park after a double tragedy durday were identified. —— A steerage passenurday were identified. — A steerage passenger, supposed to be insane or intent on suicide, jumped from the steamer Umbria, and was drowned. — Despite sixty-two arrests for violation of the Excise law, the largest number since the fusion administration began, the city was practically "wide open."

and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 54.

SEQUELS OF BRIGANDAGE.

The Bulgarian Government will not by its latest reported performance in the Stone kidnapping case commend itself to the respect and sympathy of the civilized world. It is announced that it resents the vigorous action, or language, which was employed last fall by Mr. Dickinson, the American Consul General at Constantinople and diplomatic representative at Sofia, and that accordingly it has declared him to be no longer persona grata. If this be so, the natural consequence will be this government's withdrawal of Mr. Dickinson from his place in Bulgaria, since it cannot well maintain a diplomatic representative against the will of the country to which he is accredited. That would probably mean that the United States would remain unrepresented in Bulgaria until the government of the latter country should come to its senses-a state of affairs which this country could afford to endure at least as well as Bulgaria could.

Such suspension of direct diplomatic relations would not, however, mean abandonment or even suspension of the work so well undertaken by Mr. Dickinson. It would be a great mistake for any one at Sofia, at Constantinople or elsewhere to imagine that American citizens can be kidnapped and blackmailed with impunity and that the American government will remain acquiescent in such infamies. The outrage upon Miss Stone was a wanton and abominable one, and exaction of the fullest possible reparation for it presumably awaits only the complete fixing of responsibility. To complain because an American representative spoke vigorously and to the point concerning it, when addressing the government which was on the face of the case responsible for it, is to add

We have said, as we have said hitherto, that the Bulgarian Government is saddled with a prima facie responsibility for these brigands. That fact is so obvious that we may say the onus of proving its innocence rests upon it, rather than that the onus of proving its guilt rests upon some one else. The brigands who stole Miss Stone are Bulgarians. They are members of the Macedonian Committee. That committee is a semi-political, semi-criminal organization, whose end is revolution and whose means have comprised robbery, blackmail, kidnapping and murder. And the Bulgarian Goverament has persistently declined to repress or to disavow the committee and its pernicious doings, but, on the contrary, has evinced a lively sympathy therewith. For further particulars

insult to injury.

good deal further away from Bulgarla than Rumania is, but it is no less well informed concerning the deviltries of the Macedonian Committee, and it is no more inclined to tolerate

them than was Rumania. It may be we would not ignore the possibility, however shadowy and remote that the Bulgarian Government is innocent of all responsibility for this brigandage. If so, it would do far better to devote its energies to proving such innocence than to rail against the man who spoke manfully and acted manfully for the rescue of the brigands' victim. A mere display of spite against Mr. Dickinson will not vindicate the Bulgarian Government from the grave indictment under which it now morally rests, and will not release it from strict accountability for deeds to which it has con-

NEW TESTS OF THE STEAM TURBINE.

When the attention of engineering experis was first drawn to the possibilities of the steam turbine, as illustrated by the British torpedo boat destroyers Viper and Cobra, its chief merit was the high power developed in proportion to the space occupied by the machinery. It now seems probable that, under certain conditions, Mr. Parsons's famous device will exhibit an additional virtue-economy in fuel consumption. A large engine of this kind has recently been installed in an electric light station in Hartford, Conn., and "The Iron Age" learns that the new motor develops a horsepower for every one and one-fourth pounds of coal burned. The significance of that statement will be better appreciated when one remembers that the best ompound condensing engines of the reciprocating type, in service on steamships and in waterworks, call for at least one and one-half pounds, while in many power plants fully three pounds of coal are consumed hourly for every horsepower. In making such a comparison, it is desirable to know something about the grade of fuel used. Much depends, too, on the continuity of running. Again, a saving may be effected merely by careful stoking, and it is not incredible that the Hartford experiment represents an effort to make a record in that and other respects. All the same, there seems to be a good prima facie case for economy. If this is well backed up by later experience, the steam turbine will have a fresh claim to favor,

It has long been axiomatic in marine practice that every steam engine has one particular rate of running at which the development of power is less expensive than at any other. With torpedo boat destroyers this happens to be their maximum velocity. In consequence, the Velox is to be provided with two sets of engines, turbines for high speed and reciprocating engines for cruising. It follows that if the work which an engine on land was called upon to do was very variable the turbine might not prove any more economical than any other type. The demands made upon an electric light station for current fluctuate widely in the course of a day, and ten or fifteen years ago this fact worried the managers of such establishments greatly. A remedy has been found for the evil, however. Storage batteries now accumulate the energy when there is a surphis, and reinforce the dynamos when the requirements are excessive. Thus they "equalize the load," and facilitate that uniformity of output on which economy depends. An even bolder venture than that in Hartford will be the installation of ten two thousand horsepower steam turbines in the power plant of Mr. Yerkes's underground electric roads in London, for which the contracts have just been let. If this experiment works as well as the other the effect will be

almost revolutionary.

Whatever be the future of the steam turbine on land, its popularity for marine service is already pretty well assured. The great saving of space which it makes possible is a much greater advantage in the latter sphere of usefulness than in the former. That recommendation alone is sure to be highly influential. During the current season the Parsons engine will be tried on several new craft. Something like half a dozen yachts are to be equipped with it, at least one of them having been ordered by an American. Reference has just been made to the Velox, now in process of construction. Nor is it any news that the success of the King Edward on the Clyde last year has led to the construction of another small passenger boat to be propelled by speed a turbine. As yet the new motor has not been put on board a vessel displacing more than a few hundred tons. Until it has actually been tested on a big liner the result cannot be predicted with certainty, but strong hopes of its success there are justified.

CITY AND COUNTRY PEOPLE.

A great deal has been heard of late years about the migration that is taking place in some parts of the country from the rural districts to large centres of population. Few persons realize, though, how unequally that movement has occurred throughout the United States. In some sections the preponderance is overwhelmingly on the side of concentration, while in others there is a wonderful diffusion over wide areas. From Bulletin No. 149, just issued by the Census Bureau in Washington, it appears that if all cities and towns having at least twenty-five hundred inhabitants in 1900 be included in the calculation, just two-fifths (40.2) per cent) of the population showed a gregarious disposition, while the remaining three-fifths were sufficiently scattered to be called "country people." These figures, representing the average for the whole United States, furnish the basis for an interesting comparison with minor geographical divisions. Thus, in the series of States beginning with Maine and ending with Pennsylvania, 68 per cent of the inhabitants are found in what are here regarded cities, while in the region lying between the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers the proportion is only 28.5 per cent, and in the South Atlantic States 21.4 per cent. In North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Dakotas the percentage falls off to between 6 and 10.

To some extent, of course, such enormous aggregations of people as are found in New-York City and Philadelphia improve the showing of urban, as distinguished from rural, population. Yet the percentages for this State (72.9) and Pennsylvania (54.7) are surpassed in New-England. The figures for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, respectively, are 91.5 and 95! The Old Bay State offers the most striking illustration, perhaps, because less than one-fifth of her total population was to be found in Boston in 1900, while Providence supplied nearly two-fifths of Rhode Island's quota, and the metropolis about one-half of that of the Empire State. A factor which evidently counts for more than the presence of one big city is an abundance of small ones within a given area. This principle is illustrated, somewhat indirectly but conclusively, by a table showing the average population of countles in various parts of the country. Out of 216 counties in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States only twenty-eight had a population of 20,000 or less, while there were 343 out of 520 counties in the South Atlantic

The Census Bureau offers no theories to account for these differences in concentration, Clearly enough, they are not attributable to the length of time that has elapsed since the several districts were first occupied by white settlers. Bulletin No. 149 shows, for instance, that Virginia has only 18 per cent of her population in clusters of twenty-five hundred or inquire at Bucharest. The United States is a more, while Iowa reports 25.6, Oregon 32.2 and

States below 20,000.

the oldest States, though not one of the original thirteen colonies, not more than 26.7 per cent of the inhabitants are "city" people. Unquestionably several causes have operated to bring about the observed result, but the most conspicuous one appears to be the nature of ocal industry. In the Green Mountain State, he South and the Central West, where agriculture is the chief occupation, there is necessarily a small population for a given extent of territory. In the greater part of New-England, on the other hand, manufacturing preponderates, and that is a pursuit which calls for swarms of operatives in a single neighborhood. Mining evidently exercises somewhat the same influence as manufacturing, though in a less degree. Two effects, indeed, might be expected n a region where excavation for minerals takes place. Workmen will aggregate in a single locality by the score or hundred, and vast stretches of territory in the vicinity will be unfit for mining, agriculture or residence, and hence will remain absolutely uninhabited. It is not easy to illustrate this principle clearly by citations from Bulletin No. 149, because it s hard to find a State where mining is the only industry followed. It may be noted, nevertheless, that 48.3 per cent of Colorado's population in 1900 lived in "cities," and 52.2 per cent of California's-figures that are in harmony with the hypothesis just advanced.

THE GRECIANS OF THE CURB.

The Ill greaved Greeks who push the pedlers' carts about New-York streets in this generation are anything but warlike. How faintly they resemble the valiant fighters of the glorious time of Agamemnon and Menelaus, of Achilles and Diomed, of Ulysses and Ajax, who rushed furiously over the plains of windy Troy in their clanging war charlots and put to flight the Asiatic spearsmen of Hector! If the descendants of the Argives who wrought such deadly vengeance for the crime of Priam's son could light anew the antique fire which burned in the breasts of the heroic beslegers of the lofty towers exalted by Homer in immortal verse the persecuting policemen in the highways and byways of modern Manhattan would soon be

discomfited and overcome.

But the Greek charioteer of the heaped up oranges, the fragrant goober and the yellow banana of uncertain age grovels in the dust in summer, and also in the snow and slush in winter, before the giants of the Gotham police force. He seems to have forgotten the imperishable lines of the Iliad, and the wrath of Achilles inspires him with no splendid zest of combat. The memories of the Pyrrhic dance do not appeal to him, and he never thinks of the Pyrrhic phalanx in these days. There were brave men before Agamemnon, but there are few brave men among the Achæans who now conduct the peripatetic traffic in fruit and nuts from the Battery to The Bronx. In comparison with the Spartans of Thermopylm they are mere ashes, and no fires, wonted or unwonted, can be discovered anywhere about them except in the tiny furnaces in which they roast the ong suffering peanut.

Is their case absolutely hopeless? Can nothing arouse them to noble deeds? Is it impossible to stir them to resist the incursions of the predatory patrolman? Their ancestors lowered the haughty Persian crests at Marathon and Salamis. Why should we not see a new Marathen and a new Salamis fought out in the streets of New-York?

A BURDEN OF BOOKS.

Since of the making of books there is no end, the librarians of the great collections of books are looking forward to the future with not a little perplexity. They want everything that ever has been published and that ever will be; and yet so great is the flood pouring forth from the press, to say nothing of the accumulations of past ages, that even the largest buildings that now exist or that are planned for immediate erection will sooner or later be inadequate to house them. Of course, structures like the Congressional Library at Washington and the new Public Library of this city will suffice for many years to come; but the pressure is already severely felt in some of the older libraries, whose librarians are in despair and scarcely principle of library administration that ex necessity of keeping everything catalogued, classified and stored in an accessible place which, in its turn, implies the expenditure of money, time and space that in many cases can ill be spared. This is particularly true in the case of university libraries, whose funds are often insufficient for desirable expansion and whose collections must primarily be so shaped as to forward the study and research in which the members of the university are engaged. Yet even here it is still true that there is nothing that may not some time be of value to some body, and therefore should not properly be preserved. At the same time the university's resources must be chiefly expended in forwarding its current work.

Closely allied with this problem is that of keeping files of newspapers. These are frequently of the utmost value and importance to students in many lines of research; and yet the multiplication of periodicals has probably gone on in even greater ratio than that of books. No great library can afford to neglect them, or even to neglect filing them very fully; but few forms of literature are more bulky. The British Museum, which preserves a vast number of British fewspapers, has been an especial sufferer from their space devouring qualities, and owing to its legal responsibilities in the matter of copyright has found itself between the devil and the deep sea. An application to Parliament has been necessary; the plan to which its consent is asked is substantially that to which It is thought many American libraries will have to resort on a large scale. The museum authorities propose to store the back numbers of provincial periodicals that experience shows are only in a certain limited demand; they are to be sent to special storage quarters in a suburban village near London, whence they may be obtained by would-be users at twenty-four hours' notice. And any who think that this is a hardship should gain experience in some of the stiff necked German libraries, where to get any

in a box twenty-four hours in advance Harvard is one of the chief sufferers among American universities from congestion in its library, which is the largest and most valuable relief of all institutions that find themselves in a similar case, President Eliot has made a suggestion of a radical sort that he never shrinks from when there is something important to be gained. He proposes that a few of the great libraries of the country, such as the Congressional Library, the New-York Public Library and the combined libraries of Chicago, be made depositories for smaller institutions all over the country and store any and all books, making them accessible to scholars by means of the safe and cheap facilities that now exist for forwarding everywhere. Space, time and money would thus be released for their best uses in such libraries as that of Harvard, while the depositories would ! . increased in importance through their completeness. Whether or not such a plan is adopted, or whether that of the large libraries of Boston, which are proposing a

Minnesota 34 per cent. In Vermont, one of found more feasible, something must be done to relieve the pressure of the burden of books, and yet to keep everything accessible to stu-

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It was a short week, but an eventful one, in the stock market. At the outset conditions were emarkably favorable, and prices responded so eadily that it began to look as though one of the oldtime booms had been revived. The previus week had closed with the most encouraging bank statement for some time, the surplus reserve actually showing a small gain, while loans declined for the third consecutive week, making a fall of over \$25,000,000 from the top record at the close of February. News as to the next ereal crop was most encouraging, and this influence will be prominent in Wall Street for ome time. Another supporting feature was the seaceful attitude of coal miners, while good stateents of earnings and the usual purchasing in nticipation of quarterly disbursements compined to give excuse for a new high record price for the average of the most active railroad stocks. Unfortunately for the few outsiders who entured into the market during the enthusiasm Monday, the following days brought lower rices and dulness. Yet the last prices before he holiday were more satisfactory, and the good undertone was shown in steadiness, despite some seiling by timid traders who were not willing to carry over. In the bond market there was most activity in the newly listed Colorado Fuel and Iron issue, with striking interest in the cheap Green Bay bonds.

Although money rose to a slightly higher position, final rates were below the top, and at no time was there the pressure that some authorities predicted. The combination of preparation for April dividends, the triple holiday and the steady absorption by the Treasury were calculated to advance rates rather sharply, but 5 per cent was the highest quotation, and the rust companies were liberal lenders at 41/2 per ent. Since the Secretary suspended bond purhases, the heavy customs on large imports of uxuries have made a growing balance at the Clearing House in favor of the Sub-Treasury, and the future condition of the banks is a matter of uncertainty, with government deposits in national banks materially lower since the last ond and interest payment. Despite the fact that relief through reduced taxes cannot be expected before the end of the fiscal year, it is hoteworthy that no serious pressure is indicated by the free offerings of six months' time loans at 4% per cent on good railway collateral. A unsatisfactory exhibit by the Bank of England might threaten gold exports were it not for the fact that the loss of cash was attributed to the special operations by minor banks in order to make a good showing in their uarterly statements. Foreign exchange conthrues very firm, owing to the good demand and light offerings of grain and cotton bills, and exports of gold may soon begin. It is probable that the floating of the Russian loan in Berlin will take the first gold from here to Germany.

From the cheapest necessity to the most expensive luxury trade has been of phenomena proportions, and the most encouraging feature s the wide geographical distribution of activity. ome cities report increases of 25 per cent over last year's spring trade, and in this vicinity the many days of perfect weather had a beneficial An unusually early spring has found many dealers unprepared for the rush of orders, which is partially due to the retarded trans portation a few weeks ago, when railway traffic was congested. Easter sales of flowers and other luxuries, together with the crowded theatres and liberal expenses for amusement, indicate the abundance of money, and unprecedented disbursements for interest and dividends will make April surpass all records of pros perity for that month. Collections are unusually prompt, and payments through the principal clearing houses for the last week were much larger than a year ago, except where the striking loss in speculation more than counteracted the gain in regular commercial channels. The only untoward influence has been the number of labor dissensions, and these troubles have lost much of their baleful effect since the Civic Federation has been so remarkably successful in bringing employers and employed together and maintaining calm discussion, honest expression of opinion and fair settlement

In the manufacturing world there is still an extremely irregular situation. Conditions are know which way to turn. It is an accepted least satisfactory in the footwear division, thing, even the most insignificant and futile of | tories have closed down. Prices are shaded but books, is worth keeping, and is certain some day little as yet, but it is probable that considerable to be wanted by somebody. This implies the concessions will be necessary in order to produce activity. The situation is caused by large stocks in second hands and with retailers, which must go into consumption in order to revive work in the shops. In the local jobbing trade a sudden pressure for russet shoes produced strength owing to the scanty supply. The leather market is weak, and any large purchaser could secure material concessions of probably a full cent. No. improvement is reported in the market for domestic hides, but foreign dry hides command high quotations. Textile mills are in about the same position they were a week ago. Labor ontroversies are the chief drawback, and where these have been adjusted there is brisk spinning and a ready demand. News from the iron and steel regions assures a greater active capacity than at any previous time in the industry's history. The last handicap was removed when coke began to move freely, and there is only a little complaint as to the fuel supply. Quotations have been moderately advanced in a few instances, but the market as a whole is fairly steady. There seems to be a disposition to place contracts far into the future, indicating that the fear of higher prices is general.

New-Jersey still sets the best of examples for other States in murder trials. The Patrick case, in this county, lasted nine weeks. In the Halnes case, in New-Jersey, the jury box was filled, and the prosecution had put in most of its evidence at the end of the first day of the proceedings. Is it impossible on this side of the North River to carry on trials with an energy and promptness approaching the methods in use over the way?

"Passion plays" are out of place in New-York theatres, and the public sentiment against them is likely to gain strength rather than to become

Mayor Low will be a yachtsman in the coming summer season, and will travel daily to and from the City Hall and his home on the Sound, for most of the journey on his steam vessel, thus attending to his official duties with characteristic book in the collection a slip must be deposited | fidelity and thoroughness. Of course, it would be possible for him to use the trains which enter and leave the Grand Central Station, but when he bought a steam yacht for summer use he made it clear that he was not desirous of the university collection in the country. For the delights of passage through a tunnel in which there are no electric trains.

> A horse named Death has been sweeping verything before him in the New-Orleans races, But when the beast with the name of bad omen runs at Morris Park and other Eastern tracks his backers may have to put on crape. New-Orleans champions are usually the cheapest of selling platers on the big courses in the Empire

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx ias begun an earnest crusade against grade crossings within his domain. He deserves en-

The goddess on the top of the Capitol dome, standing, among other things, for celibacy, must have been surprised at the wedding party which the other day invaded her lofty aerial perch and spread round her the dulcet and unwonted union storage depot in a neighboring suburb, is noise of the epithalamium. Romantic as the

exploit was, the repetition should not be encouraged. If the candidates for conjugal raptures are in such a state of exaltation that they cannot stand on the earth like other people, let them charter one of Santos-Dumont's balloons

Elm-st, is to be paved at last, even before the Greek kalends. And with Belgian blocks. Asphalt does not seem to be in so much favor with the city government as it was under Mayor Van

The coal pirates of the Kill von Kull still steal over the waters between the Borough of Richmond and the State of New-Jersey in their low, lank, dank junks, and on moonless nights they pillage many a carbon laden craft. These buccaneers of the glistening strait which separates Staten Island from Bergen Point and Bayonne are as smooth and oily as the petroleum film which flows from the kerosene tanks and stretches from shore to shore. But they should be scooped up and scooped in.

Illegal rebates on railroads have had much to do with the growth of the power of the combination which has raised the price of meats in most of the cities, towns and villages of the country. Will the Interstate Commerce Commission succeed in lessening this abuse?

The curators of the Buffalo Historical Museum mmit an offence against propriety and good taste in placing on exhibition in their collections the pistol with which President McKinley was slain. It should be taken down and put out of sight directly, being only fit for a chamber of horrors, such as used to form a part of Mme Tussaud's London waxworks show, and entirely out of place in a respectable, well ordered historic museum.

PERSONAL.

Dr. D. M. Foster, of Bloomington, Ili., one of the few survivors of the band of men who built the first railroad west of the Alleghenies, has been trying, without success, to find some one living who assisted in that project. Dr. Fester is a nonoenarian, who for thirty years or more practised sedicine and operated a drug store at Bloomington. He has lived a retired life for the last two scades, but his mind is still clear, and he recalls istinctive the incidents of the projection of the ret road west of the Alleghenies, which was about

Dr. F. B. Meyer, paster of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, London, has informed his congregation that negotiations have been opened to btain the temporary services at Christ Church uring the coming autumn and winter of the Rev.

In a letter to the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Hamilton King, United States Minister to Slam, says that the Crown Prince will visit New-York, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis during tour of this country next October. "The ce," continues Minister King, "is a level head scholarly, thoughtful young man. He was eduor at a military academy, besides spending nines in Oxford. He has written a history of the sh wars ranks as a lleutenant in the English ty, and so now at St. Petersburg. The Prince is odest fellow, and not given to showing himself Contrary to stories that have been printed it him in the American newspapers, he wears it at all times when out of doors, and he wears a that fit him.

, was the inventor of the spiral car spring now d by all railroads.

Dr. Emil Holub, who died recently in Vienna, decoted eighteen years of his life to scientific reearch and explorations in Africa, and to obtain ing the largest collection of specimens that was ever brought by one man from that continent. This collection was so large that the Austrian Gov-erment to whom he desired to present it could lection was afterward distributed among

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is a firm belief of the Eastern monks of the Greek Church that God will not allow a monastery to be burned. When the Russian monastery of St Pantelemon at Mount Athos was burned a few ears ago the Greeks, who constitute the great marity of the six thousand monks on the peninsula, intained that their Russian brethren had ught the calamity on themselves because they had fire engines and extinguishers and did not trust wholly in God. Now the neighboring Greek monastery at St. Paul, which had no fire engines, has that the monastery of St. Paul was the only one at Mount Athos which has ever been visited by a woman. The wife of a British ambassador landed from her yacht one day on its tiny pier and indays and nights maintained a continuous service of prayer to purify the church from this contami

The Money Not Lost - Mr Lakeside (gloomily)-The Money Not has run off with all my money, and the bookkeeper has run off with all my money, and we may have to go to the poorhouse.

Mrs. Lakeside—No need of that, my dear. We'll get a divorce, and you marry the woman who got 50,000 out of you in that breach of promise suit, and I'll marry the bookkeeper.—(New York Weekly.)

"Besides its association with Mr. Carnegle and the royal burgh of Dunfermline cherishes memo A paper published in the Fifeshire town referred the other day in sympathetic terms to the 'Anniversary of a Dunfermline native's exc ution.' Now, there are two facts in the career of arles I which are not disputed-his place of birth and the form of his death. The king's 'untimely ays the local paper, 'was greatly regretted in Dunfermline, where he was born in 1800.

Surprising News.-Mr. Citimann Any news up Wayback-News! Great Jehos! Don't you dks read the papers? W'y, they're just full

My goodness! What has happened to her? She's just ben cured of a long standin' di "She's just ben cured of a long standin' disease that not a soul of us knew she had "-(New York Weekly.

Just for a joke Dumas once addressed a letter to "the greatest poet in Paris." The postoffice sent it to Lamartine, the idol of sentimental renders. He hesitated to open it, and took it to Victor Hugo, who protested that his brother bard had far too humble an opinion of himself. After some conversation they agreed to decide by lot which of the tor Hugo, who, taking out the letter, read. "My

Too Much Government,-Patron-That bread you Too Much Government.—Pairon—That bread you sold me was stale.

Baker—Yith, I coom to dis country und go to vork mit a horse an' wagon und bakery und a schmall boy. Virst dot society for de prevention of gruelty to animals makes me droubles about mine horse, und den dot society for de prevention off gruelty to shildren nakes me droubles about det small boy. Now vot can I do? Mayb. I i fresh bread zell, von society for de prevention of gruelty to dyspeptics vill zend me to dot penitentiary.—(New-York Weekly.

When Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia was Coroner, some years ago, he addressed one evening a meeting of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. At the conclusion of his speech a graybearded man, wearing the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic, approached the Coroner, and, extending his hand, said:

"Comrade, I am proud to know you. What post do you belong to?" "Pest-mortem!" was the Coroner's quick reply.

"Ah!" continued the veteran, saberly; "what is the number?" "We have a different number every day," an-

swered the Coroner.

"Strange, strange," said the puzzled veteran, scratching his grizzled head; "but do you know I never heard of that post before? Where do you

"In the ("ity Hall," was the answer.

"I'll drop in on you some night and sit around your camp fire," quoth the veteran. "Don't," counselled the Coroner, and as he

walked away the veteran remarked to a bystander that Comrade Ashbridge was a very queer brother

French newspapers practise a rigid economy is the matter of illustrations; and for emergencies hey appear to keep one typical Englishman and corresponding Beer on a handy shelf. Tuesday Journal contains an account of the "Désasti Angains, with portraits of the two leaders. Lord Roberts, with stock Englishman; so he appears with Lord Methuen's name underneath. The Boer general who is labelled "Delarey" we are unable to recognize under his wealth of heard, but we have met him many times since Cronje laid down his arms.—(Lendon Chronicle,

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

A FURTHER ARGUMENT BY THE HON, JOHN BIGE

LOW FOR MAKING THEM LIFE SENATORS.

Sir: Among various important letters on thi subject which have reached me recently I vent ure to quote a paragraph from one of then earing the signature of an eminent barrister who raises a question that is quite new to this debate and invites some comment. He says:

I should be gratified, for the historic as wel as for the future political interest of your suggestion, to look up the discussions, if discussions there were, at the time of the formation of the constitution on the subject of life tenures whether of judges or of others. My impression on the subject are so slight that they are hardly worth stating. No doubt you have considered however, the principle which we had supposed to be essentially American, that except in the to be essentially American, that, except in Judi cial matters, public power of all kinds, high and low should be subject to popular renewa and effective criticism from time to time. I hopas soon as a few hours of leisure come to me, t look up what literature there is upon the sub ject, in addition to your very persuasive argu

How far it would have been wise for the fathers of the republic to have made "public power of all kinds, high and low, except it judicial matters, subject to popular renewal and effective criticism from time to time " may be a debatable question; but I think a little reflection will satisfy my correspondent that it canno yet be treated as an American principle, any more than the Monroe Doctrine can be treated as international law. The army of military and naval pensioners is

already several times more numerous than the entire regular military and naval service of the United States, and is continually on the increase Every officer in both services is also entitled to be retired with pay for life after a prescriber When General Miles, the commanding general of the army, retires from active senvice, his country provides him with a liberal salary for life, and requires from him no further service in return. But when his superior efficer the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, President Roosevelt, retire; he does not take from the government a ribbon or a button, and is bundled out of the White House into the street with his family or March 3, at the expiration of his term, like ar isolvent tenant. Where is the propriety of this discrimination against a man who has been the choice and favorite of the nation, and honores with the highest office in its gift, in favor of his subordinates whom he or one of his predeces has appointed and whom he has commanded?

The justices of the Supreme Court are elected for life, with the privilege of retiring at a certain age on full pay. These especial conditions are presumably because of their being experts in jurisprudence. If there was ever any excuse for making such an exception in their case-and no one doubts that there was-is not the excusfor making a Senator of an ex-President ter times stronger? He certainly would carry into Aaron French, who died in Fittsburg the other the Senate degrees and kinds of information in regard to governmental affairs which no Senator lowever long his period of service, could ever pretend to possess. Again, does not the whole trend of our Civil Service system contradict the notion "that public power of all kinds, high and low, should be subject to popular renewal and effective criticism from time to time," is in any erse an American principle? As I understand it, every person selected under our Civil Service law holds his office during good behavior. In other words, it is as much a life tenure office as that of a justice of the Supreme Court. The tendency for many years has been to extend the operation of that law to all branches of the public service, national, State and municipal The essence of it is that Civil Service function aries shall not be subject to popular renewal So far from it, the chief, if not the whole object of the law, was to prevent such a renewal

Of course, in a republic where the people are overeigns, the legislative power has to be confided to representative bodies. It is also true that the Senate is in a certain sense a more representative body than any of the Executive departments, and therefore has been made subject by the constitution, to renewal-but not like the House of Representatives, to popular renewal Senators are not elected by the people, but by the legislatures of the several States, and no single Senator can be said to represent more onks, relieving each other by relays, for forty than half a State; and where they disagree, the State may be said to be unrepresented, as the vote of one of them neutralizes the vote of the represent the whole nation, and of course every State of the nation, and would be more free at all times than any Senator from inducements or temptations to misrepresent it. He would have the additional advantage of being the only member whose conduct in that body could not be suspected of being influenced by a desire to be re-elected either to that or to any higher office.

I have noticed in the columns of one of your distinguished contemporaries four objection taken to the plan you have suggested for the disposition of ex-Presidents.

The first is, that the legislator with a life term of office is not tolerated by American principles Second-That it would be "the introduction of an abnormal element into the law making power, and would upset the system of government

through party organizations. Third-That the ex-President would be a son and citizen of some particular State which he would represent, and not the nation at large.

Fourth-"A fundamental requirement of our system of government is that each State shall have equal representation in the United States Senate," of which requirement the introduction of an ex-President would be a violation

The first three of these objections are, I think, practically covered by the preceding remarks. I will only add that if the President should prove the "Son of his State," he would necessamember of that body, and that would be so much to the good. I will ask your indulgent for a few words in regard to the fourth-that the constitution guarantees to each State equal

representation in the United States Senate. As the average of ex-Presidents for the last hundred years has been less than three in nu her, it seems a good deal like borrowing trouble to suppose that such an addition to the upper house of Congress would be likely ever to more seriously disturb the representative quality of political equilibrium of that body than it was

intended, apparently, to be disturbed by the fathers of the constitution. By representation in the paragraph just quoted the writer can only mean the repres tation of the people inhabiting the several States represented. Now, as a matter of fact, there are no two States in this Union the people of which have equal representation in the United States Senate, or can ever expect to have under the present constitution. The 528,-000 citizens of Florida have the same number of Senators as the 4.000,000 citizens of Ohio; the 400,000 citizens of Rhode Island have the same number of Senators as the 6,000,000 citizens of Pennsylvania; the 300,000 citizens of Vermont

have the same representation in the Senate the 7,000,000 citizens of New-York; the 42,000 citizens of Nevada the same as the 4,800,000 citizens of Illinois, and the 161,000 citizens of Idaho the same number of Senators as the 3,000,000 citizens of Missouri. When, therefore, the constitution undertakes to provide for equal representation of each State in the Federal Senate, it is representation of the State as such, not at all an equal representation of the people composing the State. For the people of New-York to have equal representation in the United States Senate with the people of Fiorida, sha